

THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY.....March 13, 1909

THEODORE W. NOYES, Editor

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.

THE STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

For order to avoid delays on account of personal absence letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Department, according to tenor or purpose.

The Republicans and the House.

Rather droll, this effort to yoke up Theodore Roosevelt and the House of Representatives with the insurgents and the democrats for control of the House of Representatives.

Who is Dr. Abbott? An able theologian and most excellent man, with his hands full in the lines of his calling. Never in politics, never a member of a legislative body, he cannot have other than a superficial knowledge of the basis of the contest over the House rules. Why has his name been brought into the matter? Because Theodore Roosevelt has become an associate editor of a publication, non-political, over which Dr. Abbott presides. Otherwise, the venerable clergyman would have escaped the present publicity.

And who is Theodore Roosevelt? The man whom the democrats, and many republicans, have been denouncing for seven years as an autocrat in office. Mr. Cannon as Speaker has fared well when compared with Mr. Roosevelt as President. The former has been called a czar, but it has been conceded by his opponents that the rules of the House authorized and encouraged the playing of the part. The latter has been called a czar, and denounced for playing the part without rules or warrant, but purely for the love of having his own way. Can we think of Mr. Roosevelt as Speaker, moving for a change in the rules reducing the chair to a nullity? Hardly.

But it turns out that neither Dr. Abbott nor Mr. Roosevelt is busy himself in the premises. Their names are being used without authority. Dr. Abbott's publication has declared for a modification of the House rules, but, so far, not for a dicker between the insurgents and the democrats for taking over the control of the body elected in November with forty-four republican majority. The two propositions are as wide apart as the poles.

Mr. Bryan gets into the game properly and with enthusiasm. An alert politician, he favors everything that can be employed for the enemy's discomfiture. He would be greatly pleased to see the republicans rendered powerless in the House and objects of derision during this session and the next. That would mean a democratic House in 1910, and that, a fair start toward a democratic President, probably himself, in 1912. It is an excellent time for Mr. Bryan to get, and keep, very busy.

The republicans caucus tonight. Will the insurgents attend? And if so, will they be required to give an assurance that they will not after adjournment visit their democratic allies and shape their plans further by what shall have just been done by the regulars?

Almost Unanimous.

Letters from legislators continue to reach The Star in response to its inaugural change-of-date inquiry in such numbers and such agreement with the main proposition as to leave no doubt whatever that the amendment will command far more than the requisite two-thirds vote when it is laid before the houses. The point is far from being carried shows, indeed, almost unanimous concurrence in the suggestion to effect a postponement from the 4th of March to a more eminent season. There have been fully fifty unqualified endorsements of the late-April or early-May date out of about sixty responses. The other ten have undertaken to elaborate the theme and have sought to point out the need of a broadening of the question. But there have been no flat disapprovals of the plan to abandon March 4 as a starting time for the new administration.

As The Star pointed out yesterday this is a rare chance to effect a reform which has been delayed many years beyond the positive demonstration of its absolute need. These last years have imposed a heavy tax upon the American people. No one can know today how many hundreds of lives have been sacrificed because of the inertia of the Constitution-amending machinery of the government, how many people have been rendered permanent invalids. If the total toll taken by the bad inauguration days could be stated it would constitute an appalling indictment of those who have contributed to the postponement of the change-of-date resolution from session to session, from Congress to Congress, and from administration to administration.

We pride ourselves on being a business-like people. We are pleased to think of our government as an efficient expression of the American capacity for doing things. Yet we have allowed thirty-six years to pass without action on the proposition to change the date of the inauguration since some of the cadets of the Military Academy, by a special order to march in the parade at President Grant's second inauguration, died as a result of their exposure on that bitterly cold day. That lesson was wasted. Other lessons of the same kind have since been wasted. Now we have had another. Will it, too, be lost? Or will Congress, the members of which are daily pledging themselves to the support of the necessary legislation, at last move to prevent future suffering and losses when the American people assemble to do honor to their chief executive?

A lumber lobby that would try to excite sympathy for Asiatic workmen in Canada could not expect much backing in California or Nevada.

The Coal Mining Issue.

The three-year agreement between the anthracite coal operators and their employees expires on the 31st of this month, and negotiations are now in progress in Philadelphia between the operators and representatives of the miners looking to a continuation of the extension of the agreement for another three-year period. This is a subject of the keenest interest to the public. If the negotiations should fail the consumer would suffer severely. In case of a strike such as that of six years ago both of the principals, the operator and the miner, will be hard hit, but after all the man who burns coal will be the chief victim.

At present the principal point of difference between operators and miners relates to the recognition of the United Mine Workers. This organization has for years been striving to effect such a recognition, which means that all future dealings between operators and miners should

be conducted through the union. The organization is also undertaking to compel the coal mining companies to insure the collection of dues from the men by retention of wages. The operators are firmly resisting all propositions of this character.

In the negotiations in Philadelphia the miners are represented by officers of the United Mine Workers, but not in their official capacity. The operators have carefully insisted upon treating with the other side as individuals and not as official representatives of the union. There has been much bitterness in the course of the various discussions of the case, but thus far the conference has proceeded without actual breach of relations and a basis for a pacific adjustment remains. The ultimatum of the operators is that the 1906 agreement is to be extended without change. The representatives of the miners are to take this proposal, which amounts to a refusal of the workers' demands, back to their people. To insure consideration in season a convention has just been called for March 23.

It will be remembered that three years ago the negotiations leading up to an extension of the agreement which resulted from the work of President Roosevelt's anthracite coal commission were continued to the last hour with grave doubt as to their outcome. The adjustment resulting in the current agreement was not reached until the menace of a strike became so serious that there was talk of a renewal of federal intervention. It is now feared that this experience may be repeated. Judging from the present state of things the operators will not yield in the least from their refusal to recognize the union. Public sympathy has not yet formed in the premises. The overwhelming demand of the people is that the operators and miners settle their differences, in whatever manner, in order to insure the uninterrupted mining of coal, which is an urgent necessity. If the negotiations should fail and a strike be precipitated, the blame for it will be visited equally and unsparingly upon both sides.

The Canal and Politics.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says of the canal:

"Washington learns that there is to be no change of the canal treaty. It may be hoped, however, that there will be a change in the type and the tune of canal criticism."

But there will not be a change in the critics. They may be more in evidence at some times than at others, but they have enlisted for the digging, and will greedily improve any opportunity to be heard.

We say, and truly, that the canal is not a political question. Both parties are committed to it, and the south, the seat of the democratic party's power, expects to derive great benefit from the canal.

But this is not to say that the canal is not, in a way, in politics. Everything in this country is, or at any time may appear, in politics. The republican party is in power, and the canal is under republican supervision. It is one of the features of the commission of the late administration. "Dig away," said the voters last November to Judge Taft and his friends, "and give us an open path between the two oceans as soon as possible. We shall not skimp you as to money. All we ask is good and prompt service."

Let us suppose that by 1912 progress has not been as great as expected. Or that an accident of some kind has happened, arming the enemies of the lock to do with new weapons of attack. Or that the total money cost of the canal begins to look huge. Will not the opponents of the administration take the matter into the presidential campaign? Will they not reckon the canal as among the failures of the administration, and one of many reasons why the people should vote the republicans out and the democrats in?

It is stated that the President is desirous that Secretary Dickinson keep both eyes on the canal, and push the work rapidly and watch it closely. He appreciates its importance both from the large and the small points of view. His first thought is of the country's obligations to the world in undertaking and controlling the work, and his second thought must be that anything resembling failure in the near future—anything giving his opponents a text for effective attack—will necessarily injure his administration and his party.

Nothing under the direction of the War Department is half so important at this time as the canal. Things are moving smoothly in the Philippines. There are no pressing questions in army matters here at home. But the canal as a proposition gets bigger and bigger every year, and will need all the attention that can be given it.

There has been some dissatisfaction about the weather of the 4th of last March. But there has not been a word to indicate that the Pennsylvania troops did not enjoy themselves.

Secretary Meyer of the Navy is described as a Chesterfield in manners. Fortunately, a Secretary of the Navy is not expected to say "shiver my timbers" and that sort of thing.

There must be a considerable lapse of time before the new safe from remarks about "winter lingering in the lap of spring."

Homicidal bravado has reached a point where the old "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" plea is entirely neglected.

It remains to be seen how next year's hats for women can be made any larger than this year's.

The completion of argument in the Cooper case without precipitating a duel is something to be noted with interest.

A Strap-Hanging Ex-President.

This is a remarkable country in many respects, but in none more conspicuous than the manner in which men step down from high office into the ranks and resume the routine of life. Ten days ago Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States, vested with great power and charged with heavy responsibilities. Today he is journeying daily from his suburban home near New York into the city, standing with the crowd on ferriesboats and hanging to straps in street cars along with the other "commuters." He fits easily into his new or, rather, his restored environment, although, save for a brief interval between his military career in 1908 and his inauguration as Governor of New York, he has been continuously in public place for twenty years. Now he is an exceptional case. In the American political system men are drafted for service and discarded with little or no reference to their personal comfort or tastes. They seek office fully knowing that the "ex" may soon be written before their title. Every city has a large number of former members of Congress, former judges, former state legislators, even former members of presidential cabinets. These men have in some cases eschewed all thoughts of political activity. Some are still maneuvering to return to office. They rub elbows with the untitled in business and in their relaxations, and derive small advantage from having once held an office and had a handle on their names.

The spectacle of Mr. Roosevelt alighting

from a street car strap on his way to work is a good sign. It will appeal to the people of the country as a token that democratic institutions are in no danger of decay. Foreigners may express amazement at the facility with which a man who was for seven years at the head of a great government returns to the ordinary walks of life and plays the part of the average citizen. They cannot conceive such a thing in terms of their own countries, because such things have not happened there. Monarchs have been deposed, now and then, but they have always managed to maintain some sort of state in exile, however sullen and shabby. An ex-king taking his chances in a New York "rush hour" crowd and feeling well rewarded for his enterprise when he gets a strap is a picture which the European imagination cannot paint.

There could have been no more cheerful remark for the son-in-law in the case than Hetty Green's stout assertion that she was accustomed to mind her own affairs.

Zeppelin's idea of crossing the ocean in an airship will not make any appreciable difference in the sailing lists of ocean liners for years to come.

In a few months all the dogs will be muzzled, but the far more dangerous pistol will be left to the personal care of all sorts of irresponsible people.

The problem "what shall we do with our ex-Presidents" no longer exists. It is solved by the sign "for sale at all news-stands."

Action on the Standard Oil case indicates that some of the judges have not paid attention to a word of what Senator J. Davis was saying.

Mr. Roosevelt believes that one journalist is enough for an African expedition.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Evasion.

"What's the plural of hippopotamus?" asked the grammarian.

"You don't have to use any plural. A hunter is lucky to see one of 'em." critics.

Ample Provision.

What though the speeches that befall seem copious and redundant, if pluckholes be found too small, wastebaskets are abundant.

Recollection.

"We will remember last 4th of March for many a day to come," said the patriotic citizen.

"We will," answered Mr. Sirtus Barker. "The colds we took won't allow us to forget it."

The Voice of Ennui.

"So you favor tariff revision?" "I do," answered the sardonic statesman.

"But you do not hope to devise a system that will please everybody?"

"No. But it may bring in a new set of complaints from the same old people or the same old complaints from a new set of people. In either case the monotony will be relieved."

Self-Deception.

"Yes," said the valetudinarian, kingly, "I have discovered a way to keep off superfluous weight, perfectly simple and no discomfort involved."

The glum-visaged friend tried to look interested.

"It's very easy. You select some one thing for your meal and eat all you want of it. But you must not eat anything else. If you eat meat you must go without vegetables."

Decet.

Sunshine come a-smilin' At de willer tree, Lookin' so beguillin' And as coaxin' as kin be: Sort o' 'sinuatin' Dat de winter's at an end An' it's time fo' celebratin' But he's jes' a-makin' 'tend.

Winter skies is chilly An' summer skies is blue; But March he ack so silly Dat you can't tell what he'll do. De little birdie is sproutin' Like dey's welcome to a friend Till de norf wind come a-shoutin' "We was only makin' 'tend!"

The Civic Center.

From the Milwaukee Journal. Nothing better illustrates the quickening conscience of our American cities than the growing demands for civic centers. In nearly all the larger cities of the country there is now live and earnest discussion of the city to be made better and more beautiful. Chicago has adopted a plan, and according to a carefully laid out plan which embraces the entire city or at least a large area. Washington, too, has led in enthusiastic accomplishment, thanks to the wisdom of our first President, who set down in a general way the relation of the chief thoroughfares to the Capitol as a center, and whose plan has found general acceptance with the special commission appointed to consider the artistic upbuilding of the city. But although Washington has had the advantage of an early start, it is by no means the only American municipality which has begun development according to a preconceived plan. Cleveland, Ohio, has under way the beginnings of a civic center and is planning to extend it largely. Chicago has awakened to the fact that business will not make up for lack of beauty, and her public-spirited citizens are now working for a scheme which contemplates the electrification of all her steam railroads, the beautifying of her lake front and other larger projects. Denver, too, has a civic center project on foot, and San Francisco has been paying more attention to matters of physical improvement since the earthquake.

Peace and Good Will.

From the Baltimore Sun. We find in the Washington dispatches day by day that this or that senator or unofficial citizen has made a call at the White House for the first time in some years. It is especially gratifying to observe that in the inheritance of the problems of the Roosevelt administration none of the personal hostilities and resentments have come to Mr. Taft or have been accepted by him. The office of President of the United States is the people's office, and no occupant of that office has any just right to impair his usefulness to the country by the indulgence of personal rancors and animosities. The different departments of the government should work together in harmony for the best interests of the public, and in order to do this there should be personal good will and mutual confidence. President Taft makes every promise of this. His natural temperament is a guaranty of it, and the beginning of his administration is most auspicious.

Quieter.

Washington reports that congressmen are losing that hunted look and can hear the secret service mentioned without jumping.

Fashionable.

From the Scranton Tribune. Inauguration grip is said to be one of the fashionable diseases of the week.

Taken Care of All Right.

From the Birmingham Ledger. Mr. Loeb didn't get into the cabinet, but he got something, financially, about as good.

—Let your love for music induce you to buy the

Bradbury Player-Piano

It's an instrument that places all the music of the present as well as the past at your command. A beautiful Bradbury Upright with the most modern and effective interior player mechanism. Any one can play it from the first trial.

Demonstration free at any time. Sold at factory prices and on easy terms.

\$700 Player-Piano, \$450. High-grade Player-Piano, used only a short while, perfect condition; on easy terms for.....\$450

\$400 Upright, \$200. A very handsome instrument; high-grade make; good condition; cost \$400 new; offered now on easy payments for.....\$200

F. G. Smith Piano Co., Building, 1225 Pa. Ave.

200 1-lb. loaves to the barrel.

THE most successful cooks are those who supplement their skill as bakers by using

CREAM BLEND FLOUR

Cream Blend Flour combines every quality requisite to the production of perfect Bread, Rolls, Biscuits, Cakes and Pastries.

At Your Grocer's.

B. B. Earnshaw & Bro. Wholesalers, 1105, 1107, 1109 11th St. S.E. 1000, 1002 M St. S.E.

SAFETY AND COMFORT

ON THE OVERLAND LIMITED VIA UNION PACIFIC AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC

ELECTRIC BLOCK SIGNAL PROTECTION THE SAFE ROAD TO TRAVEL

Equipment and service the best that money can buy. Remember this when planning your trip to California, and ask me for rates and full information.

Inquire of S. C. MILBOURN, G. A., Philadelphia, Pa. J. B. DEFRIST, G. E. A., 257 Broadway, N. Y. Send 12c postage for book "The Overland Route" to the Road of a "Thousand Wonders."

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES. —THE— Robert C. Rogers Co., Thirteen-thirteen 1313 F 1313

Street Northwest, Dealers in VICTOR & EDISON GOODS ONLY. All the Latest and Best RECORDS, Cabinets and Supplies.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS. mh11-17-28

—EYE STRAIN.— Headaches, nervousness, insomnia and dizziness oftentimes come from Eye Strain. Are you troubled with either? Our specialist's services are at your disposal without charge. Our prices for optical goods are half those of others. EYES EXAMINED FREE. BIFOCALS, one pair of glasses for near and distance, \$1.00. Gold-filled Skeleton Eye-glasses, with finest lenses, \$1.00. PRESBYTION WORK A SPECIALTY.

A. Kahn, 935 F St. Expert Watch Repairing 75c Watch Crystal, \$2.00. All work guaranteed. A. Kahn, Expert Watch Repairer, 935 F St. N.W. mh11-36d

COKE Gives Perfect Results. —That Coke is the most economical of all fuels is conceded. It is a dependable fuel as well. You can count on perfect results whenever you use it.

25 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.....\$2.50 40 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.....\$3.70 60 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.....\$5.30 25 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered.....\$3.00 40 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered.....\$4.50 60 Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered.....\$6.00

Washington Gas Light Co., 415 TENTH STREET N.W. mh18-28d



Woodward & Lothrop

New York—WASHINGTON—Paris.

St. Patrick's Day Favors and Post Cards—Main Floor, G St.

The New Season's Fashions and Fabrics

Are Now Displayed in Their Entirety.

SPRING STUFFS and Wares of the most elegant sorts, imported and domestic, have accumulated here with great rapidity, and such a collection of high-class merchandise was probably never hitherto displayed in Washington. The unrivaled assortments of Dress Goods and Silks, in all their richness, grow richer and more varied daily. Scores of ultra-elegant Paris stuffs are exclusively here and cannot be duplicated. So with Millinery, and Wraps, and Costumes, and Laces, and Gloves, and Neckwear, and Handkerchiefs, and Hosiery, and Shoes, and French Lingerie, etc., etc.; they form an aggregation that is unsurpassed, if equaled, in fashion, style, elegance, general worthfulness and moderation of price.

New Colored Dress Fabrics

For Easter Gowns.

WE ARE displaying the New Colored Dress Fabrics for Spring of 1909 in their entirety. The variety is comprehensive, including foreign and domestic goods, many of which are exclusive, having been manufactured expressly for us. Among the Paris novelties are duplicates in designs, weaves and colors of those now being shown in Paris for the spring season.

As predicted, satin-finished materials have first choice, and each day adds something new in the way of colorings as well as weaves. One very handsome cloth that is meeting with unusual success is the New Satin Lambelle Cashmere, an American production. And in our judgment it is one of the best materials that have yet been produced for the new directoire style. It has the perfect sheen of an all-silk satin, but is far superior in draping qualities, and this qualification is absolutely necessary for the perfect production of the directoire gown.

Among the many other suitable weaves are All-wool Drap Satins, Satin Prunellas and Satin Soleils, in plain and self-striped effects; also Silk-finish Henriettas, Cashmeres and Wool Taffetas, etc.

We mention in detail:

42-inch All-wool French Cashmere, 75c a yard. 44-inch All-wool French Henrietta, \$1.00 a yard. 43-inch All-wool French Taffeta, \$1.00 a yard. 44-inch All-wool French Satin Prunella, \$1.25 a yard. 46-inch All-wool Satin Soleils, \$1.25 a yard. 48 and 54 inch All-wool French Prunellas, \$1.50 a yard. 40-inch Silk-and-Wool Lansdowne, \$1.25 a yard. 40-inch Silk-and-Wool Lambelle Cashmere, \$1.50 a yard. 50-inch German Broadcloth, \$2.00 a yard. 56-inch Belgium Broadcloth, \$2.50 a yard. 54-inch Theodora Cloth, \$2.50 a yard.

New Black Fabrics.

MANUFACTURERS have done their best to add new beauty to the weaves selected for this season's favorites. The soft, sheer, graceful fabrics lead in popularity.

Special attention is called to a very broad assortment, now displayed from the leading manufacturers, including Priestley and Lupin, of which we show a very attractive assortment. Their productions are pre-eminently first in quality, weave, dye and finish.

Black Spotproof Broadcloth.

Perhaps the most sought of all black dress fabrics is Broadcloth. The perfection of this rich material is Spotproof Broadcloth. It is extremely light in weight and very lustrous, and is sponged, shrunk and refined ready for the needle. These charming lightweight broadcloths are guaranteed not to spot, and are made by the leading manufacturers of Europe. Prices are \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 the yard.

New Cotton Fabrics.

IMPORTED Materials from France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland and Switzerland, and vast quantities from the leading designers of America. Charming new things are continually arriving, and there's continual delighted surprise at the beauty and variety of the new designs, which, this year, show more attractiveness in design and richness of color than ever before.

Many of the imported cottons are exclusive and cannot be duplicated, and, as the choicest patterns are generally shown first, we would advise early selection.

Included in part are:

27-inch Irish Dimity, 25c and 30c a yard. 25-inch French Cotton Voile, 25c a yard. 30-inch Swiss Batiste, 37½c a yard. 27-inch Printed Effleure, 50c a yard. 27-inch Novelty Shantung, 50c a yard. 27-inch Embroidered French Batiste, 37½c a yard. 27-inch Japonika Silk, 38c a yd. 27-inch Kyoto Silk, 50c a yard. 28-inch Silk Poplin, 38c a yard. 27-inch Costume Chiffon, 29c a yard. 27-inch Satin-striped Meteor, 50c a yard. 27-inch Satin Jacquard, 40c a yard. 27-inch Silk-striped Filet, 50c a yard. 36-inch French Batiste, 25c a yard. 45-inch French Batiste, 37½c a yard. 32-inch Printed Organdie, 37½c a yard. 45-inch Bordered Dimity, 50c a yard. 28-inch English Crepe, 35c a yard. 32-inch Shirting Madras, 35c and 50c a yard. 32-inch Anderson's Gingham, 50c a yard. 30-inch Scotch Gingham, 25c and 29c a yard. 30-inch French Satin, 37½c a yard. 27-inch Mercerized Poplin, 25c and 35c a yard. 27-inch Batiste Lawns, 12½c a yard. 27-inch Bates' Gingham, 12½c a yard. 36-inch Printed Percale, 12½c a yard. 27-inch Crinkled Seersucker, 12½c a yard. 32-inch Aero Suiting, 19c a yd. 32-inch Linonette Suiting, 12½c a yard. 24-inch Mercerized Plisse, 18c a yard. 27-inch Serpentine Crepe, 18c a yard. 27-inch Galatea Cloth, 15c a yd. Second floor, G St.

Display of French Lingerie

for Spring Brides.

ANY women will not use any but genuine French Underwear. It is made of fine materials and has that individual style and artistic finish that the French needlewomen alone are capable of producing.

As is well known, we import all our French Underwear direct—personally select it—choosing such refined styles as are adapted to the tastes of those of our customers who regularly purchase this dainty lingerie.

Our present collection of French Hand-made Undergarments and Negliges is the most impressive we have yet shown. The garments are dainty, pretty, fine, beautiful, and appeal to women who prefer this class of imported wearables.

The attention of prospective spring brides is especially called to the assortment of superb Trousseaux or Bridal sets, consisting of three or more pieces, and embodying the latest examples of French handiwork.

Monday, Early Spring

Sale French Gowns,

Drawers, Chemises and

Corset Covers, Etc., at

Attractively Low Prices.

French Nainsook Gowns, low round neck, short flowing sleeves; neck and sleeves finished with hand-embroidered scalloped edge. \$1.50 and \$1.75 each.

French Percale Gowns, high neck, long sleeves; front of the tucks; hand-embroidered cuffs and collar. \$2.75, \$3.50 and \$4.00 each.

French Nainsook Chemises, hand-embroidered front; finished with hand-embroidered scalloped edge. \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75 each.

French Hand-made Nainsook "Initial" Chemises, hand-embroidered in pretty floral designs. \$2.50 each.

French Nainsook Drawers, with wide hand-embroidered elastic ruffles. \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 pair.

French Nainsook Corset Covers, full front, low round neck, hand-embroidered in dainty floral sprays and French knots; finished with scalloped edge and eyelets run with pink or blue ribbon. \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75 each.

French Hand-made Nainsook Combination Suits (Drawers and Corset Cover), trimmed with hand-embroidered scalloped button-hole edge. \$3.50 pair.

Special Sale of Fine Corsets.

WE OFFER in connection with the French Underwear, at very special prices, a number of fine Corsets, made expressly for us—according to our own ideas, including the Parame, the Lily of France and the Ivy. Materials are fine coutils and batistes and fancy broche, high and medium busts and medium and long hips. All have elastics attached. They are very handsome corsets and are marked at from a third to a half less than their regular prices.

Lily of France.

\$5.00 a pr. Value, \$9.50.